

It appears that the first settlement on Clover Lick Creek, was made some ~~some~~ time prior 1774, the region was first occupied by the Lewises, Jacob Warwick first rented the lands at Clover Lick Creek from the Lewises' then later decided to leave Pocahontas County (Which was then Bath County) and settle in Kentucky, having already secured possessions in Kentucky; he started on the trip, when some of his party in advance were all slain by the Indians near Sewell Mountain; Jacob Warwick then with his family returned back home at Dummore; Mrs Warwick thereupon became so unwilling to emigrate from her Pocahontas home, that her husband decided to exchange his Kentucky possessions with Alexander Dunlap, for a portion of the Clover Lick lands. The Dunlap Patent called for 400 Acres of land; the actual survey made 600 Acres, there was a suit between Lewises and Dunlap about this possession; when matters as to these lands were settled and became satisfactorily arranged, Jacob Warwick moved to Clover Lick Creek, and erected a row of Cabins and lived in them intermitently, his home being at Dummore (Then refered to and known as Warwick) and had a home stead and land holdings on Jackson River.

While living at Clover Lick, upon an occasion, moved his family back to Dummore, or Jackson' River, for a short time, and left his Cabins at Clover Lick in charge of two colored men, a man one by the name off " Sam " and Greenbri-
Pen, and upon this occasion, he went to Randolph County, by way of the old indian trail, leading up Clover Lick Creek, by the Big Spring Branch, and on through the Mingo Flats section.

It was night when he returned, and as he was nearing home on Clover Lick Creek, his horse scared at something in the road, which he ^{at} ~~once~~ recognized as fresh ^{husk} of roasting ears, the presence of Indians was at once suspected and upon approaching the house cautiously it was found that the row of cabins were all burned, and the premises ransacked.

In their glee , the Indians had caught the chickens picked all their feathers off and let them go.

Sam the colored man made his escape to the woods , but "Greenbrier Ben" then about 10 or 12 years old hid in a hemp patch so near the cabin that when it burned he could hardly keep still , his buckskin breeches were made so hot; From his hiding place in the Hemp patch , he saw the Indians pick the chickens leaving their tails, and ~~Top~~ knots , and laugh at their grotesque appearance.

He saw them run the wagon in to the fire after the Cabin near the spring had become a smouldering heap of coals. This was the first wagon ever to cross the Alleghianies in to what is now Pocahontas County. It was brought from Mountain Grove ^{Va} , up Little Pack Creek , about three miles above where the Huntersville road first crosses the stream going East; then across Knapps Spur along by Harpers Mill , then straight across to Thorney Creek through the Lightner place past Bethel Church to the Saunders place on Thorney Creek ; thence up the ridge to the top , and then down to the Knapp place on the Greenbrier River then to Clover Lick.

(It must be understood that this wagon was taken across the Allegheny ^{was} Mountain and to Clover Lick Creek, before there was any roads that would permit a road wagon to pass over, it passed through unimproved lands, and perhaps was taken up the Greenbrier River bed from the Knapp place above mentioned)

After the Cabins were all burned , other Cabins were rebuilt , and a large Fort was erected in defense against the Indians , on Clover ^{Lick} Creek, and was referred to as the "Clover Lick Fort" and some times called " Warwicks Fort "

After living at the Clover Lick creek for some time they , sold ~~the~~ 525 Acres at Dumore to Sampson Mathews bearing date of Dec 14 th 1802

See Deed Book No 4 at Page 498 of Bath County County Va. Mrs and Mr Warwick thought best to move with their Children to Jackson s River estate, they then moved from Clover ^{Lick} Creek to Bath and remained there till their Son Andrew was married , then they came back to Clover Lick Creek , where they found their

cabins were deemed unfit for occupancy, and arrangements were made to build a spacious mansion; Patrick Bruffey was employed to hew the timbers and to dress the Lumber. This spacious Mansion was so arranged that it was used for Church service for many years on Clover Creek.

This Historic Mansion was finally removed to give place for the residence of Dr ^{Ligon} which was burned in 1884.

In the early pioneer days, the main route for Emigrants from Maryland Pennsylvania and other points North and North East passed by Clover ~~Lick~~ Creek to Kentucky and Ohio, as many as forty and fifty would be entertained over night at the home of Jacob Warwick on Clover Lick Creek; This made Clover Lick one of the most public and widely known places in the whole country.

The name of Clover Lick Creek first appears in the Records early as 1774 and is mentioned in the following affidavits, of the Revolutionary War Veterans in order to secure a pension for their services in the Revolutionary War.

Robert Sitlington made affidavit Sept 3rd 1832:-

That he was drafted in 1777 to serve two Months at Warwick and Clover Lick Forts against the Indians; under Captain Samuel Vance and Lieut John Cartmill. x x v

James Wooddell:-(of Pocahontas County) Sept 3rd 1832:-

Made affidavit that he was drafted from Augusta County 1774. being stationed at Clover Lick 6 weeks under George Moffit.

William Kennerly Of Augusta County made affidavit July 22nd 1833.

Volunteered 1774 to serve against the Indians. went out under Capt- George Mathews; William Roberts being first Lieut; and George Gibson being second. Marched to Warwicks Fort where they joined Captain George Moffets Company building the Fort.

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The land Grant issued to Jacob Warwick under the regime of Bath County for 515 Acres bearing date of 1797 gives the Local Description as being on Clover Lick Creek.

There is a tradition , that there was found many different Deer Licks and Elk Licks , up on this branch by the early pioneers of Pocahontas County and one of the Licks found , on the branch North West of the Town of Clover Lick with clover growing growing very profusely around it , which appeared to be the Lick used mostly by by the Deer and Elk.; and it was spoken of as the " Clover Lick " Then the name emerged into the name of Clover Lick Creek ; and the name has always been attache to every thing connected with the section of Clover Creek and Vicinity.

No person ever knew how the Clover got to this section of the country so early , when all American cultivated forms come direct from Europe, including the Red, Crimson, White, alsike Swedish Clovers.

Clover was used for food by some tribes of the Indians in the early Spring ; the leaves of which was eaten as a salad.

The Clover blossom is an excellant Honey Plant and no place can produce better honey than in the Clover Lick Vicinity.

" To be in Clover " is a synonym of abundance .

The Four- leaved Clover is thought to be a portent of good fortune.

The Red Clover is the State Flower of the State of Vermont.